

*deserta* Grinnell. 1912, Bull. S. Cal. Acad. Sci. xi, 79. *Autographa arrosta* Dyar. 1921, Ins. Ins. Menst. ix, 63. *Cerapoda*.

2. *STRIGATA* Smith. 1891, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii, 107. *Calophasia*.

1906, Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. vi, 125. ?*Calophasia*.

1917, Barnes & McDunnough, Check List No. 2012, p. 56. *Calophasia*.

†*oblita* Dyar (not Grote). 1921, Ins. Ins. Menst. ix, 63. *Cerapoda*.

Another synonym appears in Dr. Dyar's *Schinia melliflua*. This name applies to *Schinia niveicosta* Smith. *Niveicosta* was described from a single female, rather duller than most examples, which is in our possession. We have also a small series from Palm Springs, California, the type locality of *melliflua*. The species is very variable, but is unlike any other known to us and is very well characterized by Dyar's description of *melliflua*.

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### An Undescribed Species of Net-winged Midge from Argentina (Blepharoceridae, Diptera.)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Urbana, Illinois.

In 1920 (Arkiv för Zoologi, Band 13, No. 7, pp. 1-4), the writer described a new genus and species of net-winged midge, *Edwardsina chilensis*, from southern Chile. As indicated in the original description, the fly exhibits some very unusual venational features. The discovery of a second species of this primitive genus of Blepharoceridae is of more than usual interest. The two specimens upon which the following description is based were collected by Dr. Carette along the Rio Diamante in southern Mendoza, Argentina, and kindly sent to me for determination by my friend, Dr. Charles Bruch, to whom I am indebted for many kind favors. The *type* is in the Museum of La Plata, the *allotype* in the writer's collection. Both of these types appear somewhat teneral and the wings are badly folded.

*Edwardsina argentinensis*, new species.

♂. Length about 8 mm.; wing 11 mm. ♀. Length about 8.5 mm.; wing 14 mm. The bodies of both specimens are rather shrunken, so a better idea of the size is conveyed by the wing measurements.

Mouth parts and palpi light yellowish brown. Antennae with the scapal segments and the base of the first flagellar segment obscure brownish orange; remainder of the flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments nearly globular. Front cream-colored; vertex dark brown.

Mesonotal praescutum silvery gray with three conspicuous black stripes, the broad median stripe divided by a slight carina; scutal lobes black, the median area pruinose; scutellum black, more pruinose basally. Pleura light gray. Halteres dark brown, the base of the stem obscure orange. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of the legs brownish testaceous, the terminal tarsal segments darker.

Wings grayish subhyaline; veins dark brown; wings very large and ample for the size of the insect; anal angle very conspicuous. Venation:  $R_1$  thick with numerous short macrotrichiae; the section of  $R_s$  interpreted as being a spur in *E. chilensis* is here so long and of such a course that it appears to be the true base of the sector, although the extreme basal connection is atrophied; the vein that was interpreted as the base of the sector in *E. chilensis* would thus appear to be a crossvein, presumably  $r$ ;  $R_2+3$  short, about as long as  $r-m$ ;  $R_4+5$  parallel with  $R_3$  basally but soon diverging, ending immediately behind the wing-apex which is very obtuse;  $r-m$  opposite the fork of  $M$ ; no decided curvature on  $M_1$  to indicate the position occupied by the atrophied  $M_2$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the pleural membrane more grayish.

*Habitat*.—Argentina. *Holotype*, ♂, Rio Diamante, southern Mendoza, January, 1921 (Dr. Carette). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

*Edwardsina argentinensis* differs from the genotype, *E. chilensis*, in its larger size, dark coloration of the body, the slightly different wing-venation and the more conspicuous anal angle of the wing.

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#### University of Michigan-Williamson Expedition to Brazil

A zoological expedition to the interior of Brazil has been organized at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, through the interest and support of Mr. E. B. Williamson, Honorary Curator of Odonata. It is to be known as the University of Michigan-Williamson Expedition. The members of the expedition are Mr. Jesse H. Williamson and Capt. John Strohm, U. S. A. Both men have had wide experience in the tropics, and are outfitted in a most excellent manner for the prosecution of their work. They will leave New York on December 15, 1921, and will be in the field for about eight months according to their present plans. If particularly favorable conditions are encountered, a longer time may be spent in their explorations.

The region to be investigated is that of the Sierra de Parecis and the country westward toward the Bolivian frontier. The party will proceed directly to Manaus and then to Pt. Velho, which town will probably be their general headquarters for their explorations to the south and west.

The Odonata will receive the most detailed study, other groups to be collected are the Formicidae, Orthoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera and Arachnida, and in addition to the Arthropoda mentioned much attention will be given to the reptiles, amphibians and shells.—FREDERICK M. GAIGE, Ann Arbor, Michigan.